

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 64-80 (16-19). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 68-84 (20-22). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 59-68 (15-20). Tomorrow becoming pale. Yesterday's temp. 61-82 (16-21). CHANNEL: Mild. ROBINSON: Sunny. Temp. 68-78 (20-25). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 53-61 (13-31). Yesterday's temp. 65-82 (18-25). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,140

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Established 1887



SAFE—Astronauts Fred W. Haise Jr., James A. Lovell Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. (left to right) on the Iwo Jima.

Massacre in a Schoolhouse

Murder of 100 Vietnamese Laid to Cambodian Troops

By Henry Kamm

TAKEO, Cambodia, April 17 (UPI)—About 100 Vietnamese soldiers, including perhaps 30 children, were shot to death last night by Cambodian soldiers in a grade school where they had been under detention, survivors said today.

"Take us away or we will all be tonight," an old man pleaded with a reporter.

The smell of death hung sickeningly over the roofed but unvalled school building where about 150 Vietnamese residents of this provincial capital 50 miles from whom Pech had been herded together four days ago.

Three bodies—a man, a boy, a woman—lay under fiber mats at the edge of the pavilion. Four men lay unattended, eyes averted, flies sitting on their wounds.

Between 40 and 50 men sat in terror and pain, awaiting their turn. At least half were wounded. All wore bloodstained loincloths.

Bullet holes, hundreds of them, pocked the walls, roofs and lattice-work of the building and hundreds of spent cartridges littered the ground outside. Cambodian soldiers milled about, mindless of what their comrades had done, offered no contradiction to the survivors' account.

"The others did it," a young soldier said, grinning. "They are in town."

Takao is like an armed camp. Civilians are seen about. The town is nervously girding for battle. On Wednesday night Viet Cong raiders struck Takao around 10 p.m. A military spokesman in whom Pech said they opened fire in the center of town and wounded some civilians. Six Viet Cong were reported killed.

This is what happened last night, according to the witnesses who survived. They gave their accounts

Top Soviet Rabbi Assails Israel, U.S.

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—Soviet Chief Rabbi Leib Levin denounced Israel, the United States "and all those who assist them in the waging of ruthless and unjust wars against freedom-loving peoples."

Rabbi Levin, titular leader of the Soviet Union's three million Jews, made the statement yesterday in a Tass interview devoted to preparations for Passover.

Reminding world Jewry of the commandment "Thou shall not kill," Rabbi Levin said: "This commandment is being broken by the governments of Israel and the U.S."

U.S. Envoy Recalled at Jordan's Bid

AMMAN, April 17 (UPI)—King Hussein asked for the recall of U.S. Ambassador Harrison M. Symmes today after a stand-up row between Mr. Symmes and the Amman government. Western diplomatic sources said.

They said "unusually strong words" were exchanged in the wake of Mr. Symmes' protest against the storming of the American Embassy and the burning of the U.S. Cultural Center by rampaging mobs.

Hussein apparently decided the American mission could not understand the Jordanian point of view, the sources said.

Mr. Symmes' withdrawal brought Jordanian-American relations, once warm and friendly, to their lowest point since the June 1967 war with Israel.

American diplomatic sources said tonight Mr. Symmes, 48, was expected to fly to Tehran tomorrow for a meeting next week of U.S.-Middle East ambassadors to be headed by Under Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

U.S. Recalls Him

In Washington, the State Department announced the recall of Mr. Symmes from Jordan at the request of the Amman government.

"We regret this development which we trust will not impair the close and cordial relations which we have had with Jordan for many years," State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said.

A statement in Amman by the official Jordanian News Agency said: "Government circles are critical of Symmes's attitude and leaning vis-a-vis the Arab stand in facing Israeli aggression."

However, informed diplomatic circles said the rumour blew up over two specific points.

Sisco Visit Canceled

These were his attitude to the attacks on U.S. buildings and the postponement because of the attacks of Mr. Sisco's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin today.

Mr. Symmes, who has been in Jordan since Nov. 1967 and is known as a tough talker, protested in the strongest terms against the besieging of the embassy and the setting aside of the U.S. Information Center.

At the embassy, demonstrators fired three vehicles, scaled the six-foot-high compound wall, replaced the American flag with the Palestinian flag, and ransacked an office outside the embassy proper.

At the cultural center in downtown Amman they sprinkled kerosene over the two floors of the U.S. office and sent them up in flames. Nothing was salvaged.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Symmes demanded compensation and protested against the failure of Jordanian security police to stop the mob.

Jordanian government officials refused that security forces took the attitude it was preferable to lose some property than have Jordanians using weapons against Jordanians.

104 in Congress Ask Special Panel

House Sets Douglas Impeachment Inquiry

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT)—A coalition of 52 Democrats and 3 Republicans called today for creation of a special House committee to consider possible impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas.

But even as the final signatures were being added to the formal resolution, chairman Emanuel Cellier of the House Judiciary Committee moved swiftly to take over the inquiry into whether the 71-year-old associate justice of the Supreme Court should be impeached.

Mr. Cellier announced that his committee would meet next Tuesday to consider an impeachment resolution offered last night by Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D. Ind.

It is considered likely that the liberal-dominated Judiciary Committee would oppose impeachment. Mr. Cellier was among 41 Democrats who during an angry debate last night protested

against the special inquiry proposed in the bipartisan resolution introduced today.

The resolution of the 10 Republicans and Democrats, most of them conservatives, called for creation of a six-member panel to determine whether cause exists for impeachment of Mr. Douglas, a controversial liberal who has served on the Supreme Court since 1939.

The bipartisan panel would be required to report their findings and recommendations within 90 days. The committee would be composed of three Republicans and three Democrats.

The bulky resolution contains an 18-point indictment of Mr. Douglas, charging him with fomenting rebellion through his books and articles, writing for a pornographic magazine, associating with gamblers and underworld figures, conflict of interest and judicial misbehavior.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

demeanors" or has "failed to be introduced today.

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

All of the points touched on in the resolution had been detailed to the House in a two-hour speech last night by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to cast it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

Jordanian government officials refused that security forces took the attitude it was preferable to lose some property than have Jordanians using weapons against Jordanians.



Tribune

Austria	4.3	Liberia	9.3	Plaza
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10.5 D.M.	Portuguese
Denmark	1.75	Niger	1.50 D.M.	Spain
Finland	1.00	Nigeria	1.50 N.G.	Sweden
Germany	0.90 0.M.	Peru	2.75	Switzerland
Great Britain	0.80	6.00	2.75	Yugoslavia
Iceland	0.75	Portugal	6.00	
India	Rs. 2.25	Spain	15 Pesos	
Iran	28 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.F.R.	
Israel	1.75	Turkey	2.50 T.L.	
Italy	130 Lire	U.S. Currency	2.50 U.S.	
Japan	26 Yen	Yugoslavia	2.50 Y.	

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

**

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Established 1887

On Time, on Target

Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI)—America's Apollo-13 astronauts landed safely today after man's most desperate battle in space.

The beat-blackened command ship of the most danger-filled and suspenseful flight in space history splashed gently into the warm Pacific at 1804 GMT. It landed right side up within 3.5 miles of the recovery carrier Iwo Jima.

For Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., 43, and civilian crewmen Fred W. Haise Jr., 36, and John L. Swigert, 33, it was a delivery from death.

They said they were "feeling fine," but space agency doctors found them "extremely tired and somewhat dehydrated."

For the whole world it was occasion for a sigh of relief that the men were safe, that the hazards of a disaster in mid-space had been met and conquered.

Tracking stations had reported losing communications signals from Apollo-13 about a minute earlier than planned, during the scorching reentry. This radio blackout was caused by the build-up of electrically charged gases around the spacecraft as it sliced into the top fringes of the earth's atmosphere.

The capsule's deceleration as it dived into the thicker layers of the atmosphere built up an estimated force on the astronauts equal to more than five times the pull of gravity.

At 1735 GMT a tracking aircraft over the Pacific reported that it had received radio signal from Apollo-13 to lower the charred spacecraft into the sea.

The astronauts' first words after radio blackout ended came from Mr. Swigert.

"OK, Joe," he said when the

Associated Press off TV

Apollo-13 capsule bobbing in ocean before arrival of frogmen, recovery rafts and ferry helicopters.

control center told Apollo-13 ground forces were standing by.

Two 46-foot nylon drogue parachutes popped out of the cone-shaped end of the seared spacecraft at 1802 GMT to begin its final landing sequence.

Apollo-13 was about 23,000 feet above the ocean at the time.

"We can see the drogues," said Mr. Swigert.

The capsule's three big orange and white main parachutes were deployed at 1808 GMT to lower the charred spacecraft into the sea.

Capt. Lovell, Mr. Swigert and Mr. Haise, "damned fatigued" and disappointed by the fall.

use of the nation's third try at putting men on the moon.

After splashdown in sun-splashed and gentle seas 620 miles southeast of Pago Pago, in American Samoa.

The descending spacecraft had been in clear view on television screens. It was one of the best televised astronaut recoveries. Mission controllers in Houston broke into applause.

At 1842 GMT a recovery helicopter, riding a bell-shaped cage on the end of a long cable, Mr. Haise was first up, Mr. Swigert second and spacecraft commander Lovell last.

Capt. Lovell was aboard the helicopter by 1842 GMT, less than 35 minutes after his capsule first touched the water. It was unusually swift and efficient recovery.

The three astronauts reported themselves in good physical shape, "feeling fine."

Recovery helicopter 66, which has pulled all the Apollo moon men out of the water, flew the astronauts the short distance back toward the helicopter deck of the Iwo Jima.

Number 66, escorted by two auxiliary recovery helicopters, in perfect formation, made a wide circle to give the astronauts time to get into flight suits. They had ridden through

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press off TV
Parachutes sag as Apollo-13 capsule splashes down in the Pacific, safe after harrowing return voyage.

Nixon Will Fly to Hawaii to Decorate Astronauts

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the Apollo-13 astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

He announced his plans after proclaiming Sunday a national day of prayer and thanksgiving for the astronauts' safe return.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen he will stop off at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston tomorrow to pick up the wives of astronauts James A. Lovell Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. and take them with him to Hawaii. In addition, he will present Medals of Freedom to members of the Apollo-13 ground crew "who made the very difficult decisions on the spot" while he is in Houston.

The White House said Mrs. Nixon would accompany the President.

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

At the embassy, demonstrators fired three vehicles, scaled the six-foot-high compound wall, replaced the American flag with the Palestinian flag, and ransacked an office outside the embassy proper.

At the cultural center in downtown Amman they sprinkled kerosene over the two floors of the U.S. office and sent them up in flames. Nothing was salvaged.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Symmes demanded compensation and protested against the failure of Jordanian security police to stop the mob.

Jordanian government officials refused that security forces took the attitude it was preferable to lose some property than have Jordanians using weapons against Jordanians.

ing and meaningful day in my life."

President Nixon also telephoned the families of the three astronauts shortly after their splashdown.

"The imperiled flight and safe return of the crew of Apollo-13 were events that humbled and inspired people all over the world," Mr. Nixon said in his proclamation.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen he will stop off at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston tomorrow to pick up the wives of astronauts James A. Lovell Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. and take them with him to Hawaii. In addition, he will present Medals of Freedom to members of the Apollo-13 ground crew "who made the very difficult decisions on the spot" while he is in Houston.

The White House said Mrs. Nixon would accompany the President.

The President spoke to newsmen after he had watched the Apollo-13 splashdown in the Pacific Ocean on a television set in a room adjacent to his White House office.

Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

(Continued from Page 1)
the fire of re-entry in their "shirt sleeves," actually body stocking-like long underwear.

Crewmen surrounded the recovery helicopter quickly as the rotors slowed and stopped.

Steps were rolled up to the door, and the three crewmen

walked quickly out, looking a little unsteady and unshaven. A band broke into song as the men paused on the steps for photographs, then walked to shake hands with the ship's officers.

Sailors lined the rails and a mighty cheer went up as Capt. Lovell, followed by Mr. Swigert and then Mr. Haise, stepped

down on the red carpet that was rolled out for them.

The bearded astronauts, wearing blue coveralls and baseball caps, were smiling as the white-suited sailors swarmed around. They appeared in good condition.

With their gold Apollo-13 arm patches glistening in the South Pacific sunlight, the astronauts stood with their heads bowed while the ship's chaplain offered a brief prayer of thanks for their safe return.

Then they walked to an elevator to be taken to the ship's hospital for medical checkups.

"It was a pretty shaky situation," Mr. Haise said quietly. "It sure is good to be warm again."

Once the men had been brought safely aboard the Iwo Jima, high space officials conceded how deeply worried they had been.

Christopher C. Kraft, deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said:

"There's no question but that everybody's mood has been tension and concern for the lives of the crew. That's what we've all been working toward for the past four days. We didn't have time to sit down and torture ourselves with worrying about what went wrong. It was gratifying to see the LEM lifeboat (Aquarius) procedures work out so well."

The astronauts will spend the night aboard the Iwo Jima, fly tomorrow to Samoa and then return Sunday to their families at the space center outside Houston.

President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

On their return to earth today, the astronauts clicked off an improvised series of emergency maneuvers, one of which could have been their last had it not been written as much precision as if they had rehearsed the moves for months.

In slow and deliberate succession, usually ahead of the planned times, they:

• Fired control thrusters on their lunar lander Aquarius to make a tiny correction in their course and put them squarely on target.

• Fired the control thrusters again in a back-and-forth manner to separate the command ship from the stricken service module, where an explosion Monday aborted their moon mission.

They were amazed, almost astounded, at the extent of the damage to the service module.

"There's a whole side of that spacecraft missing," Capt. Lovell radioed ground controller Joe Kerwin, as the explosion-shattered service module was jettisoned.

Mr. Collins said the President is determined to keep the space program on course despite the failure of the Apollo-13 mission.

He told newsmen at a White House briefing: "The President is concerned this incident will be blown out of proportion" and does not feel the Apollo-13 failure "should cloud the future with regard to the space program."

Mr. Collins said Mr. Nixon recognizes space exploration "comes with some hazards" and knows the hazards have been "well within the limits and reduced to the irreducible limit."

Meanwhile, in New York, within seconds after the splashdown of the astronauts, long strands of multicolored ticker-tape and glittering confetti began to drift down from Manhattan's skyscrapers.

Pedestrians knew immediately that the landing was successful. Others learned of the news by watching a giant television screen in Grand Central Terminal, a special screen on Madison Avenue, and from the moving electronic news report on the Allied Chemical Building in Times Square.

New York churches also rang their bells, and Mayor John V. Lindsay led a silent prayer during an outdoor ceremony in Battery Park.

Pope Paul watched a live Italian telecast from the time the capsule entered the atmosphere until the astronauts were safe on the ship, and in turn bowed their heads in prayer.

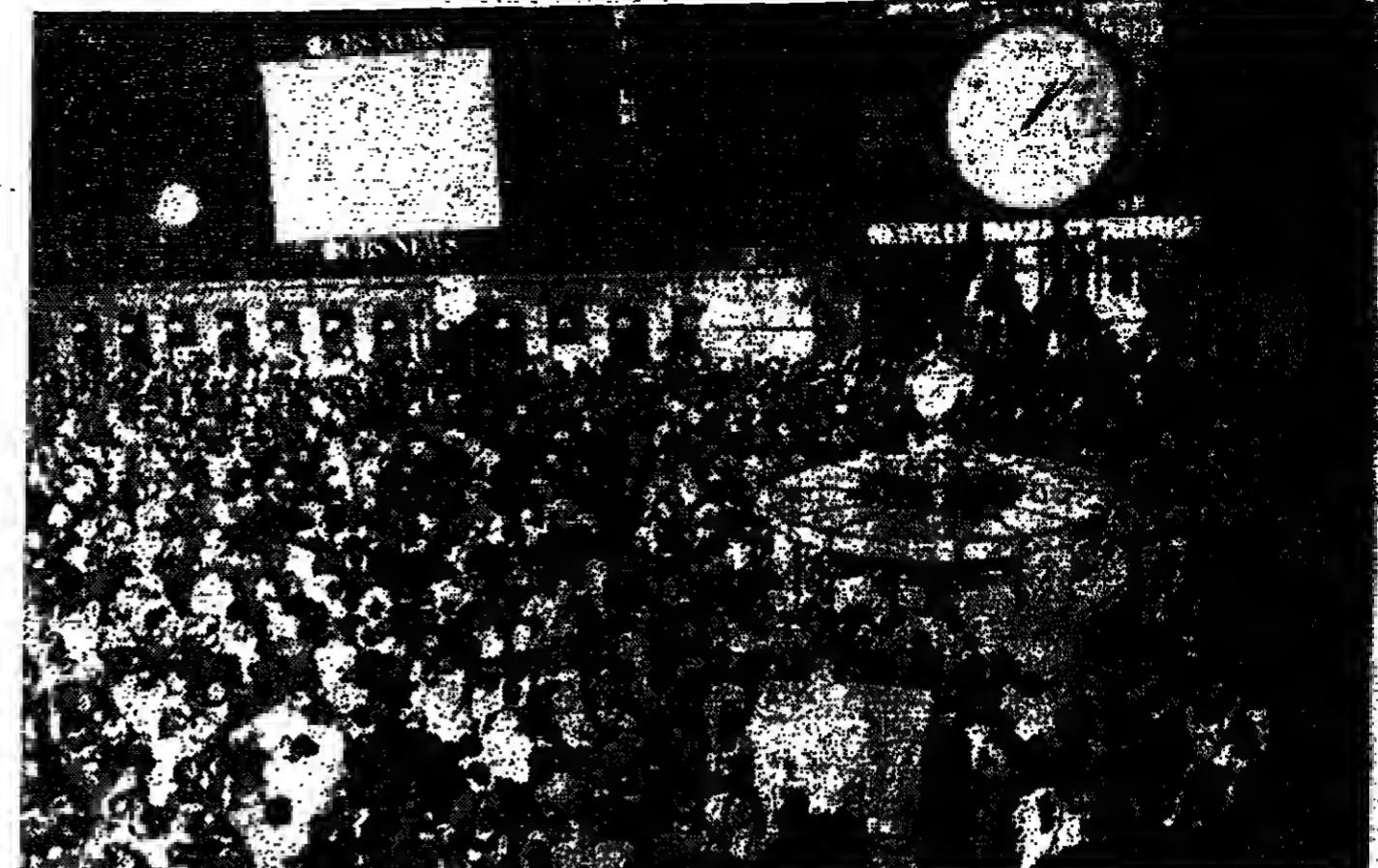
In Vienna, delicate talks being held to form a new Austrian coalition government were broken off so that Socialist and People's party negotiators could watch the splashdown.

As the legislators gathered around TV sets inside the Austrian Parliament, droves of people swarmed around TV shop windows in the streets outside.

In Darlington, Northern England, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson canceled a speech to a Labor party meeting so that he and others could witness the return to earth of the three astronauts.

"O Lord, [we] joyfully welcome back to earth astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert who, by your grace, their skill and the skill of many men, survived the dangers encountered in their mission and returned to us safe and whole. We offer our humble thanksgiving for this successful recovery. Amen."

It was read by the chaplain of the Iwo Jima, Comdr. Philip E. Harrell.



Associated Press

Throngs jam the main concourse of Grand Central Terminal in New York to watch Apollo landing on giant TV.

Nixon to Meet 3 Astronauts In Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

down from a special briefing room set up in an office adjacent to his White House office.

Two former astronauts, Michael Collins, now an assistant secretary of state, and William Anders, executive director of the National Space Council.

• were with him.

A spokesman at the headquarter of the European Broadcasting Union in Geneva said it looked like the biggest television audience of all time.

From the United Nations in New York, Secretary General U Thant sent a cable to President Nixon saying, "My heart rejoices at the word that astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert and the Apollo-13 have splashed down safely in the Pacific."

The entire world is thankful, and all men will long marvel at the unmatched combination of technological skill, courage and indomitable spirit which alone could safely bring them back to earth's embrace."

Europe Watches

Just about everything ground to a halt in Europe as the Apollo neared its end.

In the Vatican, Pope Paul VI rose from his chair before the television set in his apartment tonight to say a prayer of thanks when he saw the parades unfurling over the Apollo capsule.

"His Holiness stood up and prayed, he thanked God for the successful conclusion of the venture," a Vatican spokesman said.

Pope Paul watched a live Italian telecast from the time the capsule entered the atmosphere until the astronauts were safe on the ship, and in turn bowed their heads in prayer.

In Vienna, delicate talks being held to form a new Austrian coalition government were broken off so that Socialist and People's party negotiators could watch the splashdown.

As the legislators gathered around TV sets inside the Austrian Parliament, droves of people swarmed around TV shop windows in the streets outside.

In Darlington, Northern England, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson canceled a speech to a Labor party meeting so that he and others could witness the return to earth of the three astronauts.

"O Lord, [we] joyfully welcome back to earth astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert who, by your grace, their skill and the skill of many men, survived the dangers encountered in their mission and returned to us safe and whole. We offer our humble thanksgiving for this successful recovery. Amen."

It was read by the chaplain of the Iwo Jima, Comdr. Philip E. Harrell.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt telephoned a "sincere good wishes" on the safe splashdown to President Nixon.

The space spectacular brought nations of the earth closer together, with the Russians and other European powers offering to keep quiet on radio frequencies close to those being used by the astronauts and their ground control.

But although live TV coverage via satellite was available to Russia, residents of Moscow had to wait for regular radio and

radio reports.

In South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster interrupted a political meeting to tell a packed audience the three Apollo-13 astronauts were back on earth after their hazardous mission.

"Throughout the world so many people have probably never prayed so much as for the safety of these three men during the past three days," Mr. Vorster said. "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the American nation and their President with their feat of bringing these men back."

In Yugoslavia, millions watched the splashdown live on their TV sets. Those who couldn't see it jammed the switchboards of newspaper and news agency offices.

In Athens, thousands of people blocked downtown traffic and packed squares where TV sets were placed to show live coverage of the splashdown via Eurovision.

Life in Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

Spellbound at TV Sets

World Watches Apollo-13 Return

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Hundreds of millions of viewers in Europe joined television audiences around the world in watching live coverage of the Apollo splashdown today.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England, said he shared the delight, relief and admiration of everybody at the news of the safe outcome of such a courageous and frightening experience.

John Cardinal Heenan, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was more succinct. "Thank God," he said.

In France, millions watched the capsule land on TV. French naval officials had ordered the cruiser De Grasse and two escort ships to set out at full speed from Papeete for the area of the splashdown. Two long range French naval patrol planes had also been put on alert at Papeete in case of need.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt telephoned a "sincere good wishes" on the safe splashdown to President Nixon.

The space spectacular brought nations of the earth closer together, with the Russians and other European powers offering to keep quiet on radio frequencies close to those being used by the astronauts and their ground control.

But although live TV coverage via satellite was available to Russia, residents of Moscow had to wait for regular radio and

radio reports.

In South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster interrupted a political meeting to tell a packed audience the three Apollo-13 astronauts were back on earth after their hazardous mission.

"Throughout the world so many people have probably never prayed so much as for the safety of these three men during the past three days," Mr. Vorster said. "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the American nation and their President with their feat of bringing these men back."

In Yugoslavia, millions watched the splashdown live on their TV sets. Those who couldn't see it jammed the switchboards of newspaper and news agency offices.

In Athens, thousands of people blocked downtown traffic and packed squares where TV sets were placed to show live coverage of the splashdown via Eurovision.

Life in Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."

In Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Silenzio bled at top pitch in the nation fair to hall the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a cold

dress said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed

New Cabinet In Italy Wins Formal Vote

Approval Clears Way For Local Elections

ROME, April 17 (AP)—The Italian parliament today gave final approval to Premier Mariano Rumor's new center-left government. The vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies was 348 to 235 in favor of the government.

The Senate approved the 31st post-Fascist government on April 16 by a vote of 167 to 117.

Today's vote was the last parliamentary hurdle for Mr. Rumor's government, which he formed on March 27 following a 50-day crisis.

Backed by 4 Parties

The government was supported by the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitary Socialists and Republicans.

Voting against were opposition parties from the left, mainly the Communist party, and from the right, principally the Liberals.

The vote cleared the way for regional elections on June 7, which will be a major test of the center-left coalition. At least two and possibly three regions are expected to elect Communist majorities in the next regional parliaments.

Center of Genoa Put Off-Limits to Cars

GENOA, April 17 (AP)—In Italy's most dramatic effort to beat traffic congestion, Genoa closed its historic downtown section to automobile today.

According to a ruling by the Genoa Municipal Council, the center area will be off-limits for motor vehicles from 11:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Tow trucks will remove all cars found in the area during the hours when parking is prohibited.

Grumbling was heard from some shopkeepers and some motorists. If the traffic ban can be upheld, the city plans to renovate Genoa's center and make it a landscaped haven for pedestrians.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE METAL FASTENER PLANT EQUIPMENT

Producing cut tacks and nails, wire nails, rivets, steel cover ties, staples, thread spools, furniture nails, thumbtacks, and glides, 1000 Perkins Tack Machines.

50 Nail Machines (Hassel, Glader), 35 Nivel Machines (Wimberly Farrel, Hypro, National, Milwaukee).

25 Hartford Roll Threaders, Wire Drawing Equipment (Herberts, Vaughn, National Shaker, Hendriks, Rotary Draw Furnace).

This is only a partial list. This equipment is currently in operation surplus to our needs and open for your inspection. To be sold as a unit or by the individual piece.

Atlas Tack Corp., Fairhaven, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Telephone: Area (617) 897-9461.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CO.
SEERS FOR ITS U.S. CLIENTS:

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS AND GO'S INTERESTED IN:
1—ACQUISITION/MERGER/JOINT VENTURES
2—LICENSING/CROSS-LICENSING/DISTRIBUTION
FIELDS: TECHNICAL — INDUSTRIAL — CONSUMER GOODS

Replies in confidence to:
Consulting Directors Fomis S.A. 2 Via Berna, 6900 Lugano (Switzerland)
or 15730 Ventura Blvd. Encino, Calif. 91316, U.S.A.

First Class Spanish resort development
backed by Swiss financial institutions, offered to individuals and organizations experienced in selling real estate.

P.O. Box 11, 1000 Lausanne 6, Switzerland.

On sale in Rome, Italy
One new hotel fully equipped with approximately 300 rooms—one very large dining-room and one independent restaurant. Large lobby and various meeting rooms. Completely in operation for three years—references available—please write direct to:
CASSELLA POSTALE 7073, Rome, Italy.

We can be your
LISBON OFFICE
American-managed, technically oriented, multilingual
MARCO
Rodrigues Sampio 19, 5^oA.
LISBON, PORTUGAL

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

TO LET 8th Arrondissement of Paris

TOWN HOUSE FOR OFFICE USE

VERY HIGH CLASS
Directly overlooking the
Parc Monceau

SURFACE 2,500 square meters

Underground garage
Courtyard, private garden

Company owned. Phone: 227 83 59.

GET UP TO 12% YEARLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT
Buy one of IBERIA's magnificently furnished apartments in Torre del Sol. Your income is guaranteed by a leading Spanish bank.

We rent and look after the apartment all the year round. You pay no maintenance or repair charges. Use the apartment for yourself whenever you want.

IBERIA is Spain's most respected Builders and Managers.

Write for further details:
IBERIOLANDIA, Bilbao, S.A.
Carretera de Cádiz — TORREDEL SOL (MÁLAGA)
Tel.: 33-11-31, 33-11-42 & 33-14-36 (Spain).

**CASTLE
LUCREZIA BORGIA OWNED
FOR SALE**
Highway 1 hr. Rome, 2 hr. Florence. Fabulous landscape, tranquil wooded residence, private land, excellent expert advice. Price: 100,000 Lira, Sestieri, Sestieri, Italy.

**South Switzerland
LUGANO**
We build and sell frechold villas and flats in and around the town. Residential, commercial and general expert advice. Price: 100,000 Lira, Sestieri, Sestieri, Italy.

We are pleased to announce
the opening of our
European Headquarters
under the direction of
Joel Pawe
68 Boulevard Malesherbes
75 Paris 8^e
Tel: 522-26-06

PANORAMA-FRANK INTERNATIONAL LTD.
International Real Estate's Most Complete Network

World Headquarters
1104 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

New York Office
6 West 57th St.
New York, New York 10019

**MONTE-CARLO
CHATEAU PERIGORD**

The most beautiful building on the Côte d'Azur.
34 floors - swimming pool - free immediately.
Unchanged exceptional prices from 1,900 francs per square meter.

Sales office on the premises.
6 Lacets Saint-Léon - Phone 30-72-13 Monte-Carlo.

NEUILLY (FRANCE)
To sub-let 24 Months
four offices 120 m²,
new business building,
air-conditioned,
independent telephone line,
available immediately.
Call: DENISON 57-53-66, Paris

COSTA DEL SOL
In a quiet residential beach, VILLA situated on sea side with 2 to 5 bedrooms. Price from 12,000 to 35,000 \$. Possibility of leases from 3 to 5 years paying a minimum of X per year.
Request detailed description from
Paco Martínez, Paseo Marítimo, Puerto Banús, Malaga, SPAIN

D-MARK MILLIONAIRE for \$100!

All you need is luck—and a ticket
of state lottery
SOMMERLOTTERIE
KLASSENLOTTERIE
250,000 ticket numbers
100,000 cash prizes!
Every week twice DM 123,000!
Ticket prices for each drawing
DM 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00,
1/2 DM, 1/4 DM, 1-2-3 DM.

LOTTERIE FREUNDEL
International Service Postfach 778 850
5 Frankfurt/Main 50, Germany.

I am interested in lottery, send me information to: NT 18/4

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

Pentagon Reported to Have Secretly Doubled Greek Aid

By Ted Szeki

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT)—Thus far been maintained by the Nixon administration.

Despite United States restrictions on arms shipments to the Greek junta, the Defense Department is reported to have secretly supplied this year nearly twice the military aid to Greece authorized by Congress.

The United States imposed a curb on deliveries of "major" military items to Greece in 1967 to show its displeasure over the overthrow of the government by the junta.

However, the nature of this curb has never been publicly defined and the flow of equipment has continued at all levels, considerably above those approved by Congress under the military assistance program.

At the same time, the administration is considering lifting altogether or the embargo on military deliveries to Greece, reportedly under the pressure of the Defense Department, which is concerned over the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, where the Soviet Union has been building up its fleet.

Figures Made Available

Figures made available in congressional quarters showed that while Congress had authorized \$34,490,000 in military aid to Greece in the 1970 fiscal year, the Pentagon plans to deliver additional equipment worth \$30 million from stocks already on hand.

Figures obtained here also showed that in the 1969 fiscal year the Pentagon quietly gave \$470 million in surplus armaments to the four "forward defense countries"—Nationalist China, South Korea, Turkey and Greece—in addition to the total of \$360 million in military aid approved by Congress.

The principal beneficiary was Nationalist China, which received about \$137 million from this total, while Greece received nearly \$26 million in 1969, on top of the authorized deliveries of \$37,521,000.

Congressional sources said that the Pentagon set a "utility value" on the material of 25 percent, even if the equipment was new. Congressional experts have adopted the method of multiplying the utility figures by four to arrive at the cost of the surplus shipment.

Penalized Economic Indignation

The Pentagon's actions have raised indignation among many members of Congress, who consider their authority disregarded by the department. But the Greek situation has international implications as well because of the strong sentiment in Western Europe against the authoritarian practices of the junta.

After the briefing, Sen. George McGovern, D-Minn., told a reporter that he was "impressed" with the "very sound and worthwhile proposal" drafted by the President for the ABM negotiations.

Gore Impressed

Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told Mr. Nixon: "If you can pull it off, you will be a hero."

Under the presidential instructions, the American delegation was authorized to negotiate limits on the deployment of both offensive and strategic weapons.

While the precise details of such a limitation still are being kept secret by the administration, the general concept is that each side would be permitted, for example, to have relatively small anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems and numerical ceilings would be imposed on their offensive strategic weapons, such as intercontinental submarine-launched missiles.

Before the resumption of the SALT talks, there was considerable debate within the administration on whether the United States should propose a series of limited steps, such as a freeze on the number of intercontinental missiles or a ceiling on the size of ABM systems, or seek right at the outset a comprehensive agreement that would seem to limit all offensive and defensive weapons.

A complicating political factor in the administration deliberations was the apparent realignment of power within the Soviet Politburo in recent weeks.

Administration officials have concluded that Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party, is emerging as a dominant figure in Soviet policymaking with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin receding in influence.

On the basis of the opening round of the talks in Helsinki, the Soviet Union has generally been credited with a serious interest in reaching a strategic arms control agreement.

It remains unclear whether this Soviet attitude will change with the emergence of Mr. Brezhnev, who is believed to take a more hard-line approach toward relations with the United States.

Another man died when he fell from a high ledge at the headquarters of Mr. Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party as the police and troops moved in to break up the supporters' meeting last night.

There were unconfirmed reports that police detained many people.

In Front of Her Home

The woman, Elizabeth Arbutyne, 58, was hit by a bullet as she sat in front of her home.

The shooting broke out hours after President Joaquin Balaguer moved to calm the smoldering pre-election crisis by announcing that he and Vice-President Francisco Augusto Lora would take leave.

There were unconfirmed reports that police detained many people.

Return Was Delayed

Mr. Balaguer apparently had planned a large-scale rally in the Caribbean for a flight from Paris—apparently to seek re-election.

But three other parts of the government, including Mr. Bosch, are with an election boycott lacking.

Kidney Flow For U.K. Surgeon

MANCHESTER, April 17 (UPI)—A 23-year-old Englishman is recovering in a hospital after a new kidney transplant from Switzerland.

Four other patients said that the transplant was successful.

A Manchester Royal

spokesman said the father of three children

was recovering satisfactorily.

A renal failure.

A heart transplant was

successfully performed.

The patient was

admitted to the hospital

on April 11.

The operation

was performed by Dr. John

McClory, a surgeon at the

University of Manchester.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

several years.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

several years.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

several years.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

several years.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

several years.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

several years.

The patient

had been suffering from

kidney disease for

GOP Chiefs Cheer Stand

Mitchell Endorses Right Of Parents to Reject Busing

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—Horney General John N. Mitchell told Republican leaders yesterday that every citizen has "the right to refuse unreasonable requirements of busing and to send [his] children to neighborhood schools." He said that this right was "just as important as the right of all of our citizens to be assigned to

schools without regard to their race."

Many of the 1,200 Republicans here for the party's 1970 "leadership" conference—applauded and cheered Mr. Mitchell's assertion of an anti-busing right.

Despite the balancing of constitutional rights and anti-busing rights, Mr. Mitchell told the GOP leaders that "this administration has brought about more school desegregation than any previous administration."

End of Issue Seen

The attorney general expressed the hope that by the beginning of the next school year "this burning issue of school desegregation will be behind us and be laid to rest."

Secretary Robert E. Finch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who followed Mr. Mitchell to the GOP conference platform at the Washington Hilton, came under heavy fire from Southern questioners. One charged that HSW was financing a "desegregation center" in Miami that backs the busing of students.

A questioner from Caddo Parish, La., which is under court order to integrate, asked Mr. Finch for a clarification of Republican policy on civil rights.

In the day, a breakfast meeting of Southern Republicans held calls for the stepping up of a "Southern strategy" in retaliation for the Senate's rejection of two Southern nominees to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Housecleaning Urged

"Let's make this Supreme Court thing an issue," Rep. Dan H. Kuykendall, R., Tenn., told the Southern meeting. He called for a "housecleaning" of Democratic senators who voted against the confirmation of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida.

In a prepared text distributed at the conference, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., Senate minority leader, warned against a sectional strategy for the party. "We Republicans have never split into sectional factions and I hope we never will," the text said.

Sen. Scott did not deliver the warning when the time came for him to speak. Instead, he devoted his remarks to charges that Democrats in Congress were obstructing administration programs.

They said that no test existed that could achieve the result Dr. Hutzschecker sought and that any such attempt was likely to damage children by placing on them a stigma they would bear for life.

German-born and Berlin-educated Dr. Hutzschecker, 72, said:

"It's a shame to see your labor of love turned into a sinister plot." He said that he had in mind camps "in a romantic setting in the West." He said that he had worked in camps for children when he came to the United States in 1930s.

Dr. Hutzschecker said that he had long advocated the idea of psychological testing to "weed out" persons likely to later become psychopathic.

Before he changed his interest to psychotherapy, Dr. Hutzschecker was an internist and treated President Nixon in the 1950s. He switched his specialty in 1960.

Alaskan Earthquake

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 17 (AP).—A strong earthquake shook the Alaskan coast 133 miles southeast of Cordova yesterday. There were no reports of injury or damage.

A spokesman said the magnitude was 6.2 on the Richter scale.

Building From Which Oswald Shot Kennedy Sold in Dallas

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

DALLAS, April 17 (NYT).—The building from which Lee Harvey Oswald shot and killed President John F. Kennedy was sold last night at public auction for \$650,000.

The buyer, Aubrey Mayhew of Nashville, Tenn., a collector of Kennedy memorabilia, said that he wanted the seven-story, orange-brick structure because "there's no question that it's a unique, historical monument that needs to be preserved." He added:

"I have no real plans for it at the moment. I just didn't want to see it torn down or turned into something disjointed."

The seller, D. Harold Bird, a Texas oil millionaire, said that he had decided to put the 64-year-old building on the market because "I'm almost 70 and I want to slow down and get in some fishing."

He added that he had turned down a million-dollar offer for the building several years ago because he did not want to "profit on a tragedy."

Oswald worked for the depository, filling orders for \$50 a week.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS

THE ROMANIAN EASTERN CHURCH, Rue Théodore Tissier, Rue-Michel-Martin, 75. Mass. 10:30 a.m.; Worship, 11:30 a.m.; Take bus 141, from Pont de Neuilly Metro, "Les Godarides" Stop. Tel. 5863-73. Rev. K.R. LIRE.

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Raymond-Poincaré, Paris-16. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Tel. 56. Le Mouy.

ST. GEORGE'S AMERICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Victor-Gies, Tel. 74-22-22. Sunday Mass 8:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

SAINT-JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, 15 Rue de Grenelle, Paris-7e. Services 11:45 a.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. Hoche (6e). Saturday mass: 6:30 p.m. (E.) Sunday masses: 8:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:15 a.m. (Sunday); 12:30 p.m. (E.). Monday to Friday, 12:30 a.m. & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 12:30 a.m. & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

FRANCE-NICE

AMERICAN CHURCH, 23 Ave. George-V, Nice-3e. Sunday Communion: 8:30 a.m. Sunday Service: 10:30 a.m.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL,

23 Ave. George-V, Nice-3e. Sunday Communion: 8:30 a.m. Sunday Service: 10:30 a.m.

OUR LADY OF MARY MAGDALENE Speaking French Catholic Church, 10, Rue de l'Alliance, Mâcon, 71. Mass: Sat. 5 p.m. Sun. 8:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.

SWITZERLAND-ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT Church, Wettsteinstrasse 10, Zürich. Mass. 10:30 a.m.; School, 11 a.m. Rev. Rev. K. Brown, Taborkapelle, Promenadengasse 4.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT

ST. MARY'S E.C. MASS., Oberursel, Tel. 061-92-1000. Sunday 10 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. Fr. Beck, An der Heide 33, Oberursel. Ph. 5847.

GERMANY-MUNICH

The English-language British Church, Member, on Eisener Strasse 9, S.S., 81-11-45 and Worship 12:45. Inform. Tel. 63634, Pastor E. W. Terry.

FRANCE-PARIS

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 15 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e. Church services: 10:30 a.m. Sunday Worship: 11:30 a.m.

Dr. F. Thomas Trotter, presiding. E. J. Pendleton, Organist. Order confirmation.

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-3e. Sunday Communion: 8:30 a.m. Sunday Service: 10:30 a.m.

Very Rev. Sturges L. Bidder, D.D., Dean Canon J.J. Murphy, V.A. French Episcopal - All Denominations invited.



SECOND DAY OF RIOTS AT BERKELEY—Police and radical demonstrators fought again Thursday, with demonstrators hurling bottles and rocks and smashing windows at the University of California. Tear gas was again used to break up the fight.

Berkeley Students Rampage; University Bans All Rallies

BERKELEY, Calif., April 17 (UPI).—About 400 militant demonstrators were quelled with tear gas yesterday during a destructive rock-throwing rampage that prompted University of California authorities to ban rallies temporarily.

Campus officers, sheriffs deputies and California highway patrolmen fired volleys of tear gas into the mass of demonstrators who fell back regrouped and charged again. It was the second consecutive day of violence, including many of grammar and high school age.

More than 50 persons have been arrested and more than a score injured.

U.S. Flag Ripped Down

The demonstrators ripped down an American flag and tried to burn it, smashed hundreds of windows, wrecked two trucks and laid siege to the campus naval ROTC building and California Hall, an administrative building.

A group of about 20 smashed out the windows of the faculty club, where 50 professors were eating lunch, then dashed inside to scatter tables and chairs. One angry teacher threw a chair at the students as they fled.

Passage of a Bill

After the rampage, one observer, a veteran of Pacific combat during World War II, said: "The place looks like a battlefield."

Thousands of rocks, shell casings from tear gas rifle grenades and pins from tear gas hand grenades littered the corner of Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way near the campus.

Judge Felt Reckless Driving Was Charge Against Kennedy

By George Lardner Jr.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., April 17 (UPI).—"Mickey Mouse stuff." Before the grand jury, he also insisted that the lack of eyewitnesses at the accident would make prosecution difficult despite the senator's admission.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has now ordered the inquiry documents released since no prosecution is proposed in the case.

District Court Judge James A. Boyle of Edgartown based the opinion largely on the senator's own admission that he drove his car onto a narrow, unlighted bridge on Chappaquiddick Island last summer at "about 20 miles an hour."

The black 1967 Oldsmobile careened off the bridge into a tidal pond around midnight last July 18. Miss Kopechne's body was found in the submerged car the next morning.

Judge Boyle's 12-page report on the January inquest is still being pored over by the Suffolk County Courthouse in Boston, but informed sources said he recommended Sen. Kennedy's prosecution on a charge of "driving so as to endanger," a misdemeanor.

It is unlikely, however, that the senator will ever be prosecuted for any such offense. Under Massachusetts law, Judge Boyle was charged with the task of ordering the arrest of anyone accused in his report of committing a crime. The magistrate shall forthwith issue a warrant if a crime is at large, the magistrate for his arrest.

Judge Boyle chose not to do this, leaving the next move up to District Attorney Edmund Dins and the Dukes County grand jury.

Denied access to the inquest records and discouraged by Mr. Boyle from conducting a full-scale inquiry of their own, the grand jury decided not to return any indictments last week after an abortive two-day investigation.

Mr. Boyle was learned, recommended against prosecution. He subsequently announced that the case was closed.

The district attorney has privately derided talk of traffic charges against Sen. Kennedy as charges against Sen. Kennedy as

Easier Shopping With 200 Cars

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 17 (UPI).—Police arrested Miss Angelina Agostini, 22, yesterday on charges of stealing and abandoning 200 cars in seven months.

Police said that Miss Agostini explained: "I needed a car for my shopping and I couldn't buy one." She said that she used a nail file to pick the locks and took care not to damage the cars.

Life magazine said yesterday that the information appearing in the article was "thoroughly researched and documented by the editors of Life magazine before it was published." It said the article would not have been published "unless the editors of Life were prepared to defend it in court."

Gov. Rhodes Sues Life Magazine

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes filed a \$10.8 million libel suit in federal court yesterday against Time, Inc. and Denny Walsh, whose by-line

appeared on an article concerning Gov. Rhodes in Life magazine last May 2.

The Ohio Republican demanded a jury trial of what he called "false and defamatory" statements and "innuendos" in the article, entitled "The Governor...and the Mobster."

Gov. Rhodes charged that Life pictured him as having "acted in concert and collusion with" Thomas Licavoli, 55, and with the Mafia, in commuting Licavoli's prison sentence.

Life magazine said yesterday that the information appearing in the article was "thoroughly researched and documented by the editors of Life magazine before it was published." It said the article would not have been published "unless the editors of Life were prepared to defend it in court."

Slides Injure 13 at Scene Of Avalanche

Among Rescue Crews Where 72 Perished

PLATEAU D'ASSY, France, April 17 (UPI).—Six landslides rumbled down the mountainside of Roc des Fiz here today—Injuring 13 people above the gray rubble of yesterday's sanatorium disaster.

Four of the slides came during the night and early morning, and two in the bright sunshine of this afternoon.

Seventy-two people, mostly young boys between four and 14 years old who were patients in the children's tuberculosis sanatorium, died yesterday in France's worst mountain tragedy.

Today's slides had lost their momentum by the time they reached the mass of debris, all that is left of the three sanatorium buildings demolished by the killer avalanche.

Warning grenades were exploded and whistles blew when the slides started today, scattering the 400 rescue workers.

Slides Stop Short

The fresh slides on this plateau, near the junction of the Swiss, Italian and French borders, stopped short of the area where rescuers were working under floodlights. Twelve rescue workers and a policeman were injured, but none seriously, officials said.

The rescue workers continued digging into the wreckage of three of the sanatorium buildings with 21 bulldozers and mechanical scoops as parents of the dead and missing boys streamed up from the valleys below.

Henri Coury, the local prefect, told reporters that 36 bodies had been found so far and 38 boys and medical workers were missing. He said that 28 of the bodies found so far were of children, and eight were adults.

There was a dramatic moment just before dusk when a police officer blew a whistle and the roar of bulldozers and pneumatic drills suddenly stopped.

No Cries Heard

Rescuers stood listening for any faint cries from the debris beneath them, but it was deathly quiet.

Then the bulldozers and rescue teams swung back into action, hacking away at the gray-brown rubble, all that was left of the three sections of the sanatorium hit by the avalanche.

Some of the bodies were badly maimed and were identified by nameless discs the boys wore on their pajamas. Mr. Coury said that hope of finding survivors would not be given up until all the missing had been located. But this hope is dwindling hour by hour.

One of the new slides of rock and earth came during the night along the same path as the avalanche which wiped out three buildings in a few seconds early yesterday morning.

Poor families could also earn \$720 a year without losing funds and would also receive \$800 a year in food-stamp aid. States would be required to continue supplemental assistance.

In exchange, all able-bodied adults except mothers of children under six would be required to sign up for jobs or job training.

The bill also provides increased aid to the aged, blind and disabled, from an average of \$68 a month for an individual to a maximum of \$110.

The new program would take effect July 1, 1971.

Layoffs, Violence Mark Strike Of 70,000 U.S. Truck Drivers

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—Layoffs spread to new industries and the economic toll mounted to 70,000 truck drivers stayed off the job again. Violence also mounted.

In Los Angeles meanwhile student absenteeism soared to nearly 50 percent as the school board of the city's 618 schools attempted to negotiate a back-to-work agreement with striking teachers.

The board today ordered superintendent Robert Kelly to discuss an agreement with United Teachers of Los Angeles, aimed at getting the strikers back in the classrooms by Monday. The agreement would not, however, involve "substantive issues" of salaries and educational programs.

The UTLA said it called the strike to pressure the state legislature to allocate more

ART IN AACHEN

Alexej Jawlensky's Search for a Mystic World

By Barbara C. Beuys
AACHEN, Germany. — There have been bigger exhibitions. But the Jawlensky show at the Suermondt Museum in Aachen puts quality first. The 52 paintings give the brilliant essence of a life's work. Alexej Jawlensky was born in Russia in 1864, started on a military career, fell in love with painting in 1886 and, in 1896, went to Munich. In those days, Munich was attracting artists from all over Europe; new and revolutionary ideas in painting were in the air.

The word expressionism seems

**AUTHORS WANTED
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**

Leading book publishers seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama, history, biography, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet.

H. B. VANTAGE Press, Inc., 31 St., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.



"The Hunchback,"
painted by
Jawlensky
in 1911.

to have been used for the first time in August, 1911, by a German art critic to describe the work of Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Matisse. A year later, the group of painters to which Alexej Jawlensky belonged called the label stuck.

As much as these artists wanted to analyze painting and the phenomenon of color, they were more than a braintrust. They all had the same visions while the German empire was bursting with economic power. Klee and Macke, Marc, Kandinsky, Jawlensky and others were defying the money-minded society in which they lived.

They were looking for a new world, searching for reality behind or inside the things they could see—for something supernatural. Nobody from the group developed this mystic and essentially religious line as logically as Jawlensky.

To come to terms with human life and—in later years—with his god, Jawlensky discovered

the human face as the adequate interpreter of his feelings. In a new way he revived the traditions of Eastern Europe where he had once seen a wonder-working icon that impressed him deeply. This exhibition concentrates on Jawlensky's strive for eternity. Of the 52 paintings on view, 46 come from private collections, principally from that of his son, Andreas, who now lives in Locarno.

Russian Faune

Before Jawlensky became completely absorbed by the human face he was known as the "Russian Faune." There are only a few examples—but they are very distinguished—from this period, between 1905 and the beginning of World War I.

In Jawlensky's early paintings there are reminders of Van Gogh, Cézanne and Gauguin. But soon he developed his own style. Although his paintings hung in almost all of the exciting exhibitions of the "Neue Künstlervereinigung" and the "Blauer Reiter" between 1908 and 1914, Jawlensky was dif-

ferent from his friends. He found his own personal way out of the conflict of color and shape of the thing and its inner meaning, of the real and the abstract. He never—like Kandinsky—gave up one to get the other, but from 1917 onward tried to combine the visible and the invisible world. He reduced his lines and colors to a symbolic meaning without losing materiality.

The human face became his main subject. But he no longer portrayed the people around him. His "Angel Gabriel" painted on a gray, almost white, background, belongs to another world which nevertheless seems to be very real. After 1917 his faces became more and more abstract and geometrical. There is the oval face, the straight or slightly diagonal line of the nose, the horizontal line of the mouth, two lines for the eyes and the hair coming down in one or two strokes from the top of the head like a roof. The faces are composed of different colors usually not separated by black strokes.

After 1929, when Jawlensky's arthritis began to be

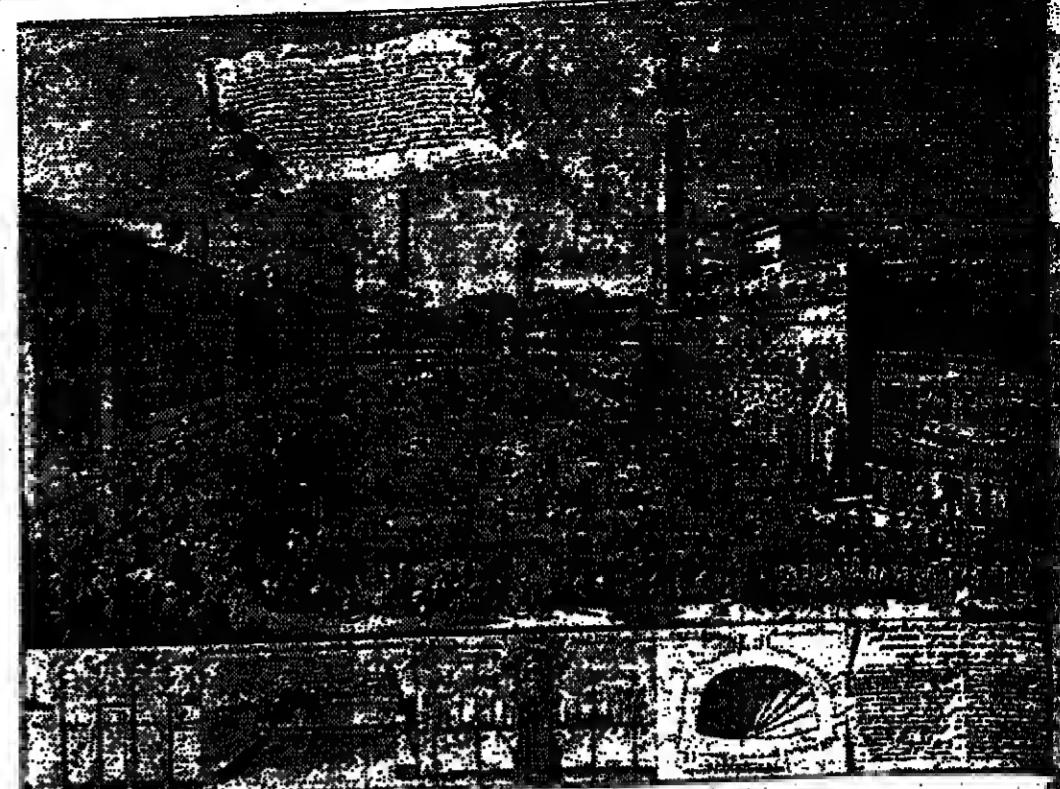
a severe handicap he gave up his purely geometrical constructions, went back to his significant black strokes and painted what he called "meditations." These very small pictures (the smallest is 6 7/8 by 4 3/4 inches) consist of a black double cross—the vertical lines connecting two horizontal lines, the mouth and the eyes. To the right and left of the middle line Jawlensky painted dark brownish colors or even sharp contrasts as red and blue.

An Organic Whole

Neither the black cross nor the contrasting colors split these meditations. Jawlensky succeeded in combining colors and lines. In these paintings, he reached his ultimate goal: to combine the different components of a picture into an organic whole. There are 17 of these "meditations" in Aachen, the result of a communication with another sphere of life full of ecstasy and tears. But even in his mystic world Jawlensky never forgot the color. It was not as bright as it had been 30 years before but still it seems to shine from the inside of his paintings. At last they reflect the fascination and the mysterious world of Russian icons.

As with all mystics, Jawlensky's symbols are strange but simple. They come from a deep religious feeling and from the conviction that the artist can convert his feelings into lines and colors and let the orders communicate. In his paintings there is no more dimension. "I began to look for a new way," said Jawlensky, "and I understood that I only had to paint what was inside and lived in my soul."

Suermondt Museum, Aachen, open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday to 1 p.m., closed on Monday, to May 31.



An 18th-century view of the Piazza del Campo at Siena.

**The Art Book Sale Offers Editions
Market: Where Cover, Content Match**

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, April 17.—The story behind the sale Wednesday and Thursday at the Hôtel Drouot: of 322 books bound by Paul Bonet is extraordinary.

Sad because the books are from Mr. Bonet's personal library and comprise a priceless collection, that at 80, the retired bookbinder is obliged to sell when he would prefer to bequeath his books to the Bibliothèque Doucet or the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Bonet grew up at a time when gifted people often had to leave primary school to earn a living. But this was also a period when the thirst for knowledge was very great. It was sufficient at any rate to motivate this young worker to rush to the nearest bookshop whenever an avant-garde author brought out a new book.

Not only was Mr. Bonet enormously interested in the most difficult type of highbrow literature but he wanted it in fine bindings. No one seemed able to give his books covers relating the intellectual content to the exterior appearance. At first he tried giving the bookbinders sketches illustrating what he had in mind. The results did not satisfy him. Inevitably, he began working on his own projects and, shortly after the end of World War I, found himself engaged in bookbinding on a large scale.

Almost unconsciously, Paul Bonet had created a new art. Through the 19th century, bookbinding had been a superb craft, but only a craft. What mattered had been the quality of the tooling, the calf and the box-calf and all sorts of other technicalities. Bonet set out to show that design should prevail and that the rest could be left to the technicians.

The Surrealists

To modern writers he was a godsend. In the early 1920s, Surrealism burst on the scene. André Breton, the leader of the movement, dedicated his "Surrealist and Painting" to Bonet, calling him the first "Surrealist bookbinder."

Soon, the bookbinder had become friends with almost all those who mattered in French literature between the two wars. The writers sent him their books to be bound with annotations to help him translate their meaning visually.

On the first page of the celebrated "Second Manifesto du Surrealisme," André Breton wrote: "A Paul Bonet qui fait lever dans le ciel toutes les voix, qui fait battre l'aile du sens dans le métal, son ami" ("To Paul Bonet, who rules the stars of the voice from leather, who makes the wings of the sense(vise) vibrate in metal, his friend.") This obscure, metaphorical sentence is, in a way, a reference to Bonet's technique. He would take a photograph and insert it between two thin strips of leather on the cover. Then he laid motifs of colored leather that not only fit into his design but which were also useful in fixing the photograph. Esthetically, this process anticipates the modern collage. It allowed Bonet to produce magnificent bindings.

The result of this activity is to be seen at Drouot, where an extraordinary combination of first editions and artistic binding of highest quality is to be found. The sale will include works by Louis Aragon, René Char, Max Jacob—as well as those of the most important writers published by Gallimard over a 50-year period. There are countless copies dedicated to Bonet with personal notes by the authors.

Two sales to be held by Sotheby's of London in Florence Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be closely watched by specialists. The auctions will test the Italian market on several scores: Does a market in Italy really exist? What are the Italian tastes? Are the Italians as interested as the French and English in 18th-century furniture and objets d'art? How much are they prepared to pay? Will they buy at auction?

The first sale, on Monday at the Palazzo Capponi, will offer black-and-white 17th, 18th and 19th-century engravings from that well-defined category "sights of historical interest," showing cities and people as they were 150 to 200 years ago.

As usual, Sotheby's has built up the sale with the greatest care. The first 15 lots, said to be from a Roman nobleman's collection, have been completed with a fine group from the collection of "H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia."

Far from looking drab—as they so often do in their dusty old-fashioned frames in many

English and French mansions—the prints, hanging side by side, strike one as priceless documents, recording sights long since irretrievably spoiled by "progress." Who would think that there was a finely neo-classical perspective around the Milan Cathedral as late as 1800?

A panoramic view (9 1/2 by 35 inches) shows elegant structures quite unlike the massive 18th-century buildings and the Mussolini cement that now surround the cathedral.

The pre-sale exhibition (at the Palazzo Capponi, Via Gino Capponi through Saturday) teaches an extraordinary lesson in urbanism, saying much about the constantly changing aspect of urban landscape and hinting at the virtually impossible of rescuing the finest places from destruction in the name of progress.

Second Sale

Sotheby's second Florentine sale, Tuesday afternoon, also in the Palazzo Capponi, will comprise 350 lots, ranging from Genovese and Venetian commodes of the Baroque period to English silver and Chinese porcelain.

The Italian furniture, the better part of which belongs to the painter Rita Sivola, is likely to appeal to Italians but less so to foreigners. Although some of it is really quite good in its own



Bonet's binding for "L'Immaculée Conception" by Breton, Paul Eluard.

way" (the commode from Ferrara made in the mid-18th century, Lot 145, or another commode from Venice, Lot 151), the distinctive Sotheby's imprint is too strong to suit international taste. Even so, it will be interesting to watch prices. Quality auctions on large scale are so scarce in Italy that there is practically no established salesroom price level even for such a typically Italian category.

Prices for the French furniture are unpredictable. Some pieces in the sale are reasonably good, for instance, an early 18th-century commode which the catalogue assures us comes from a "princely household." Others are of lower standard. Will these sell better in Italy than in Paris, where buyers may perhaps be more discriminating?

Another fascinating question is: How will the Italian public react to English silver, sold in Florence? The best place for selling high-quality pieces is, of course, London itself. Will this category retain its spell once exported? Not all of it is first class and does not pretend to be. But silver is continuously rising in price—eventually, it will be.

Here, too, the Florence sale will provide a guide-line for the future.

One lot in the sale deserves to be singled out. This consists of 184 pieces of porcelain from Girovì di Doccia's workshop. The greater part of this porcelain dates back to 1780, with other pieces made to complete the service some 20 years later.

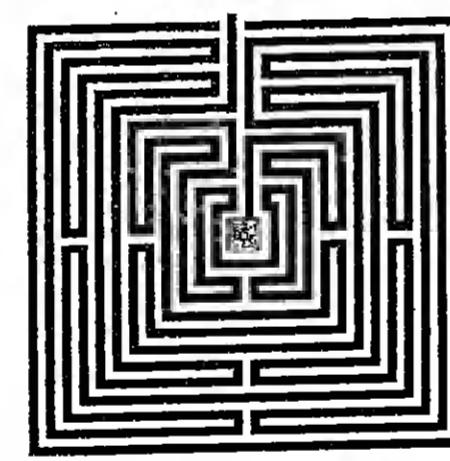
This is a rare and interesting lot in a field that has long been artistically undervalued and financially underpriced. Last year, Italian porcelain was one of the few categories where bargains were still to be had. The selling price of this lot will reveal whether those days are gone forever.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

How smart are you?

How many times have you thought out your future in the last six months?

How many times have you measured your progress and re-



evaluated your goals in the last week?

If you haven't done either, you aren't very smart or in a rut.

What is your reaction to a fascinating, highly rewarding, but incredibly challenging job where you make your own future while you plan other people's?

That is basically what investment sales are all about. That's

the job. Changing people's lives... satisfying a simple need by showing them how to provide for the future through investing. And your future will be just as successful as theirs, because it is measured by your ability. Exactly.

We are Investors Capital Trust, sponsors and international dis-

tributors of The Dollar Fund, Fund of New York, Realstock-Real Estate

Stock Fund N.V., Fund of Nations

and associated insurance policies

all offered through a variety of

investment programs.

We know our goals and future.

We might have both for you.

Please write our sales director and we'll both find out. Our com-

mision and benefit packages are

excellent. Advancement oppor-

tunities—unusual.

ICF

ICF, Inc., 67 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

A major U.S. company, with international headquarters in Europe and a worldwide network of subsidiaries, requires the following:

DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL PLANNING

Requires extensive experience in international finance, accounting and forecasting. Will be responsible for budgets and statistics, special studies, long-range forecasts, new projects and work related to acquisitions. Will report directly to the General Manager.

DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Must have a basic public accounting background, with international internal audit experience desirable. Considerable world-wide travel is required. Will report directly to the General Manager.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER

To assume full responsibility for headquarters accounting for international operations. Must be completely familiar with monthly reporting routines, consolidations, foreign exchange, computer applications and supervision of a large staff. Will report directly to the Controller.

Please send resume in confidence to:

Box D 1733, International Herald Tribune, Paris.

Our employees have been informed of these openings.

WANTED: V-P SALES!

The job: European firm seeks experienced sales executive to assume management of direct to the home sales organization (selling exclusively through leads supplied by national advertising). The qualifications: Must be capable of recruiting, hiring, training and motivating sales force. Responsibilities also include sales forecasting, sales promotion, expense budgeting.

Should have successful sales and management background in such fields as insurance, investments, mutual funds, correspondence courses, etc. The product: Intangible line sold direct to consumers. Expanding to include correspondence courses, reference books, financial services.

The compensation: Salary and incentives commensurate with capabilities. Full range of company benefits. The next step: For confidential interview, send resume giving complete personal, educational, business and financial background to: Axel Andersson, Berner Heerweg 216 A, 2 Hamburg 72, Germany.

BRITISH UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING GRADUATE

Married, 40 years experience Spain 12 years Board level, last three years Managing Director. Experience of up to date budgeting and long range planning techniques. Present remuneration 8,000 to 9,000 sterlings. For personal and policy motives seeks next appointment Spain, preferably Valencia or Alicante areas, but other areas considered. Fluent Spanish. Reasonable French in 3 months.

Write: Box 127, Herald Tribune,
Pl. C. Valle Stabili 7, MADRID-13, Spain.

**Sales and Marketing Manager
electro-mechanical instruments**

for a French company based in Paris, part of an international concern manufacturing and marketing scientific instruments sold to industrial research, development and production laboratories, and to universities and technical colleges.

He will be responsible for all sales and marketing activities in France, including control of a small sales and servicing team, technical exhibitions and symposiums, special promotions, and personally selling large customers.

He must have a degree in science or engineering, a good knowledge of English, relevant experience in the marketing of technical products, and be interested in working with an international team.

Preferred age 30 to 45.

Salary will be negotiated but will interest men at present earning around 4000 NF per month. Other conditions are excellent and there are opportunities for further promotion.

Please send details of age, education, career and present salary, preferably in English, to the company's advisers, Personnel Search,

36a Mount Street, London W1, England.

ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS

Expanding International Planning and Design Consulting firm with headquarters in New York City, seeks professionals with language skills for their London Office. Work consists of top level client relationships, facilitating research, analysis, programming, problem solving and report writing related to defining and solving office space problems. Fluency in English and/or German, as well as English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, and Portuguese for eventual growth.

Salaries commensurate with qualifications—increases based on merit.

Comprehensive benefits programme including a deferred profit sharing plan.

Send confidential résumé of experience and earnings to:

Page 2 — Saturday-Sunday, April 15-16, 1978 *

Triumph Out of Failure

After days of agonizing suspense, of repeated crises, the Apollo-13 crew are safe—and a world which has many troubles has at least one reason for rejoicing. An infinitely complex organization, focused on three brave, skillful men, has wrested a triumph out of failure.

The still mysterious explosion of the oxygen tanks in the command module will cast a long shadow over the space program. But the most amazing feature of the ill-fated flight was the succession of masterly improvisations worked out in Houston and carried out by Lovell, Haise and Swigert in space, which brought Apollo-13 back, under jury rig, so to say, to splashdown in the Pacific.

For, in the long view of any venture into new areas of knowledge, it is not absolute technical success that counts; it is the ability to transcend the unexpected, to meet the unforeseen, to conquer disaster. Apollo-13 did not accomplish its mission, but it did accomplish a great deal in determining how far training, emergency equipment and routines, swift adaptations by ground con-

trol and space crews, can go in overcoming either human error or mechanical failure.

There will be—indeed, there already has been—controversy over the precise form space exploration should take in the future (and should have taken in the past) in the light of the near-fatal accident to Apollo-13. Much of this is wisdom after the event, of course; much of it is a reasonable discussion of alternatives. No choice, in so vast, dangerous and new a field as space exploration, is unchallengeable. The break in the chain of successful flights will accelerate the challenges, and perhaps give additional ammunition to those who view the whole jury's program as a waste of money and energy on which there are so many urgent mundane claims.

But for the moment, all of these factors must be pushed to the background in welcome to three heroic men and to the organization which backed them throughout tense, lonely hours. Space is still a great adventure of our time; still the vehicle of courage and skill; still a demanding and rewarding endeavor.

Khmers vs. Vietnamese

Mounting evidence of government-inspired mass murder of Vietnamese civilians living in Cambodia should provoke second thoughts in Washington about the stability as well as the morality of the regime that recently displaced Prince Sihanouk in Phnom Penh.

Evidence of appeals to the ancient prejudices of the Khmers against a neighboring people is a sign of desperation on the part of a government trying to shore up a shaky political base. Slaughter of unarmed captive civilians is a reflection of military weakness in a regime that came to power pledged to eject Vietnamese Communists from their sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border. While Cambodians have been slaying Vietnamese civilians, Vietnamese Communist troops have extended the areas of Cambodia under their control with little opposition.

Instead of hastening the departure of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong intruders,

the slaughter of innocent compatriots is likely to goad these forces into more determined assaults into the Cambodian interior. At the same time, the indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese—not all of whom can be regarded as Communist sympathizers—certainly will cool enthusiasm in Saigon for the new Phnom Penh regime. The effect of the Cambodian government's apparent policy will be to incite a powerful foe and alienate a potential ally.

Revival of ancient Khmer-Annamite hostilities cuts across the ideological lines with which the United States has been preoccupied in Southeast Asia. It illustrates the perils and futility of trying to meddle in other peoples' quarrels. If the United States should make the mistake of acceding to a Cambodian appeal for military aid, it could find itself more dangerously embroiled than ever in a struggle that has little relationship to the purposes for which this country entered Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Harsh Realities in Greece

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber brought off an admirable coup in persuading Premier Papadopoulos to free Mikis Theodorakis and to permit the ailing Greek composer to go to France for medical treatment.

However, neither this gesture—welcome as it is—not the premier's earlier announcement that some constitutional rights will be restored, should deflect attention from the spreading tyranny and repression under the colonels. The timing of such "humanitarian" acts is not accidental; Mr. Servan-Schreiber is being modest but also accurate when he credits "international pressure" for the freeing of Mr. Theodorakis.

The junta has come under growing attack from abroad for the harsh sentences given by a military court this week to 27 Greeks convicted of sedition. It is also trying to abort or blunt a condemnation by the Council of Europe for torturing political prisoners. In similar past circumstances, Col. Papadopoulos has announced an easing of

martial law or a restoration of rights that proved meaningless in practice.

His "restoration" of press freedom is hollow, coming immediately after the closing of the Athens newspaper Ethnos because its editors and publisher were imprisoned for printing an interview urging the restoration of democracy. His projected release of 350 of 1,500 political prisoners will not stave off the sentencing of seven defendants in the Athens court-martial to terms ranging from ten years to life imprisonment under a law of dubious applicability.

It is dismaying that during the recent political trials in Athens several ships of the United States Sixth Fleet called at Piraeus. Greek democrats inevitably saw these visits as symbols of support for the colonels. At a time of rising hostility to the junta, the least the United States can do is to join in the remonstrances of its European allies and refrain from any gesture that could be construed as approval of the oppressors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

All for One in Space

It was primarily the combined considerations of national defense and prestige that pushed the Americans and Soviets to rush their space programs to the point of making them an excessive burden for their already enormous national budgets. If the present Russian-American talks succeed, it would perhaps be possible to spread out a little more the various phases of cosmic exploration. If progress was made with less precipitation, the security of sky explorers would be better insured in the future. And all the inhabitants of our globe, whose survival would, in the meantime, have been insured by an increased aid to the underdeveloped world, would be there to applaud their successes, which would have become less sporting but even more glorious scientifically.

—From *La Croix* (Paris).

Soviet Economy

In the face of admitted "difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems" (the words are Mr. Brezhnev's own), some radical rethinking in Soviet management methods

has been inevitable, and, as evidence that this rethinking is far from crystallized or in any way coordinated, some diametrically opposed policy pronouncements have emerged. A disenchanted populace has been exhorted to work harder and to weed out undesirables . . . Severe administrative measures are likely from party activists as well as managers. But the economy remains still without any worthwhile incentives—beyond the notion that the "cherished aim" of Communism will one day be achieved. In the world's first socialist state, it is the stick rather than the carrot that is manifestly in evidence.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

Smith's 'Cynicism'

The Rhodesian elections were as predictable and as lacking in real meaning as the comments Prime Minister Smith made about their significance. His hope that the result will "penetrate responsible thinking in the outside world to show them we are putting our house in order" is cynicism on the grand scale.

—From the *Australian* (Sydney).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1893

PARIS—The signature of a treaty of peace between China and Japan is now officially confirmed. The precise terms, however, are as yet not known. The reports received yesterday do not exactly agree with those of the previous day. For instance, the clause as to an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan is no longer spoken of. The territorial conditions are the same, and with them, Japan certainly will be able to make her will law at Peking whenever she pleases.

Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1928

PARIS—France has been for centuries the cultural center of the world. The output of her writers in philosophy, poetry, science, the drama and fiction has gone broadcast throughout the lands through the medium of the printed word and has everywhere left its indelible impress. It is largely due to the unconscious propaganda of her culture that France holds the position that she does. France has been exporting ideas and ideals against other nations' material products.



'I Thought It Had Become a Milk Run.'

The Pitiless Political Winds

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — The fierce winds and driving rains of early April have suddenly subsided here, and the capital of the United States is ablaze with flowering trees: tulip trees by the Interior Department, cherry blossoms circling the tidal basin, and everywhere a mist of swelling buds on the great elms along the famous streets.

Last month we had the great confrontation of nature, with savage gusts of wind shaking creation, stirring the Potomac, troubling our spirits in the night, separating the weak from the strong, the old from the young. It is here in the natural world that we see the real generation gap—but also a certain compassionate rhythm—for the season of natural confrontation is followed by a season of calm and startling beauty.

The material world is less regular and less considerate. It has no seasons. The political winds keep blowing, month in month out. The struggles and disputes of man—what we now call confrontation politics—are endless and they take their toll even among the sturdiest of men.

Spreading War

After the long winter, the war goes on and spreads across Southeast Asia; the inflation creeps up and so does the unemployment; the pressures of war revive the anti-war demonstrations at home; the inflation encourages strikes by the mailmen, the truckers, the air traffic controllers, and even the teachers. And so it goes, and so it promises to go, and get even worse, though the men in charge have little time to think about what they are doing.

Getting Judge Carwell confirmed by the Senate became such a compulsive and pervasive idea in the President's mind that he didn't have time to consider whether it was a good idea.

The political winds here don't separate the old from the young or the weak from the strong—at least not in season—they just keep on blowing beyond April, beyond May, and beyond normal human endurance.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain.

In the government departments, in the state capitals, in the city councils, in commerce, in the trade unions, even in the universities and the churches, the compulsion to do things every day is so great that the men in charge have little time to think about what they are doing.

Not only in the presidency, but in the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

Malik's Statement Opening for Diplomacy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On Feb. 15, 1961, the

American representative at the United Nations, Philip C. Jessup, met the Soviet delegate, Jakob A. Malik, in a corridor of the UN building. Dr. Jessup used the carefully prepared question about the Berlin Blockade. After consulting Moscow, Mr. Malik gave a reply that in due course led to the end of the blockade.

On May 31, 1961, with the Korean War raging, George Kennan called on Ambassador Malik to seek Soviet views on an armistice. After consultation, Mr. Malik gave an encouraging response, which he then expounded on a UN radio program. The armistice talks began soon afterward.

Mr. Malik's role in the diplomatic solution of those two past East-West crises gives poignant flavor to a statement he has just made on the widening conflict in Indochina. He told a press conference at the UN: "The real situation appears to be that only a new Geneva Conference could bring about a fresh solution and relax tensions in the Indochina peninsula."

In Paris and in London that cryptic sentence has raised intense interest. No one can be sure of its meaning, but one diplomat of deep experience said:

"Anyons who fail to get excited about it do not know the rules of the game."

For years, the Russians have ignored or rejected all proposals that they play a part in reenvisioning the Geneva Conference of arranging a new international meeting on Indochina. They cold-shouldered British Prime Minister Wilson when he tried to draw them on Vietnam. Within the last month they have spurned President Nixon's suggestion of a conference on Laos and British approaches about revival of the International Control Commission in Cambodia.

Against that background Mr. Malik's statement is so surprising that one might almost think it a slip or an accident—except that Soviet diplomats do not deal casually with such sensitive subjects, least of all a cautious veteran like Mr. Malik.

Thus, the statement seems to signal at least the possibility of a significant shift in the Soviet attitude. The immediate question is: why now?

A number of experts think the likely explanation is China—the deep and growing Soviet fear of Chinese power. The recent spread of fighting in Laos and now Cambodia seems to have exacerbated that fear, raising the prospect for Moscow of a Southeast Asia dominated by the Chinese wing of Communism. The Russians have certainly noted that Prince Sihanouk, the ousted ruler of Cambodia, has chosen to make Peking

most gingerly with the notion of American involvement in Cambodia. Then there may be a change in the Lien-Ky government of Saigon.

But it is an opportunity, and especially timely one with hostile threatening to spread further.

A President who has emphasized his belief in diplomacy should act. He could approach the Russians privately, and he could know the proposal published in his forthcoming address on Vnam.

Most important, Mr. Nixon has to avoid, in the coming days any steps that look like a hardening of the American position, means carrying on with his withdrawal program, reflecting advice from Saigon that we "win" if we will only suspend withdrawals. And it means doing gingerly with the notion of American involvement in Cambodia. Then there may be a change in the Lien-Ky government of Saigon.

porter, qualified to write short articles, taking testimony and arguing for several hours without pause, many times having to cut out two or three people speaking at once, having to read back immediately any portion of the proceedings, called for, requiring highly technical and special vocabularies.

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Page 9

Slowdown in U.S. May Be Ending

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Total U.S. output declined in the first quarter of this year but monthly figures for March indicated that the slowdown in the economy may be ending, government reports show.

These were the highlights of several major economic indicators published yesterday:

The gross national product, after correction for higher prices, declined \$2.9 billion in the first quarter, substantially more than the small dip of \$800 million in the fourth quarter last year.

Housing starts rose in March for the second consecutive month after declining steeply in late 1969 and early 1970.

Personal income rose in March by about the same amount as in January and February—a rate higher than late last year.

Industrial Production Up

In addition, as previously reported, industrial production—after declining for seven consecutive months—rose slightly in March by 0.2 percent.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the reports "suggest to me that the economy is bottoming or maybe has bottomed." This is a term used by economists to describe the time when a declining economy reaches its low point.

Measured in current prices, the gross national product rose by \$2.2 billion in the first quarter to an annual rate of \$960.4 billion. But in constant 1958 prices, there was a decline of \$2.8 billion to \$728.3 billion. Both figures are preliminary and will be revised later.

The decline in real GNP was at an annual rate of 1.5 percent, the sharpest for a quarter since the recession of 1960-61.

But the price index for the GNP rose at a rate of 5 percent, or a little more than in the last quarter of last year.

Inventory Growth Weak

The big reason for the drop in GNP in the first quarter was the sector of business inventories, whose growth was far below normal compared with the last quarter of

Estimated Trade Surplus Expands

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade surplus rose by an annual rate of about \$1 billion in the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$8.7 billion, the highest since 1967, the Commerce Department estimated today.

Exports increased by a \$1 billion annual rate to \$60.7 billion and imports by a \$1 billion annual rate to \$52 billion in current dollar terms, the department added.

Personal income rose by \$4.1 billion in March to an annual rate of \$782.5 billion. At no time during the slowdown has total personal income actually fallen. In the last quarter of 1969 the average monthly increases were at an average rate of \$3.3 billion, while in the first quarter of this year the average has been \$4 billion.

Government defense spending also declined, as did residential construction, but other sectors of final demand—consumers, business investment in plant and equipment,

and state and local government outlays—all rose.

Housing starts in March were at an annual rate of 1.883,000, up from 1,801,000 in February and the recent low of 1,669,000 in January.

This sector of the economy, while severely squeezed as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's policy of monetary restraint, has been cushioned by separate programs operated by other federal agencies. Thus, the dip in housing has not been as deep as in 1966, the last period of severe monetary squeeze.

Personal income rose by \$4.1 billion in March to an annual rate of \$782.5 billion. At no time during the slowdown has total personal income actually fallen. In the last quarter of 1969 the average monthly increases were at an average rate of \$3.3 billion, while in the first quarter of this year the average has been \$4 billion.

Wages and salaries rose \$2.4 billion in March, compared with \$2.2 billion in February, mainly because of higher pay rates.

Mr. McCracken said he suspected there would be some further expansion in the U.S. economy now, following the first-quarter trough.

But despite the basic budget

position and the higher than expected projection of capital spending, the projection for the gross national product this year is \$884 billion against the original estimate of \$885 billion—a statistically insignificant change, he said.

Taking note of the 5 percent annual rate of increase in the GNP price index in the first quarter, Mr. McCracken said the price deflator rise ought to be down to something like a 3.5 percent annual rate by the end of this year.

With this brief passage, the committee—the key Fed policy-making body—signaled a change in its operating strategy of the most far-reaching nature.

Historic Strategy

Since 1961, when the central bank was made independent, the money managers have pursued—with varying degrees of sophistication and effectiveness—a "money market strategy."

In recent years, this has meant in essence that the Fed has attempted to manage a variety of short-term interest rates, borrowings of banks from the Fed and, finally, net "free" or "borrowed" reserves of member banks.

The rationale has been that the Fed would create the financial conditions appropriate to the needs of the economy at a given moment.

The new Fed policy does not indicate a complete abandonment of the money market targets, but it does signify a marked shift in emphasis away from them in the direction of the monetary aggregates.

Friedman Wins

The policy change—representing a major intellectual victory for Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist school of economics—could have major implications in Wall Street.

Among other things, if the Fed no longer tries actively to stabilize interest rates in the money market in the short run, these rates will tend to be much more variable than in the past.

On the other hand, the monetary aggregate should grow more steadily, and, if Mr. Friedman's economic theories are correct, a major source of economic instability will be removed.

Monetary Base

In its weekly report, the Fed said that the monetary base—the "high powered" money that the Treasury and Fed supply to the economy—had jumped sharply to a new high of \$79.9 billion, up \$900 million from the previous week. In the last quarter, the monetary base has increased at a 5.1 percent annual rate, substantially faster

than the 3.3 percent.

As a result, the planned target of 7.3 percent had to be adjusted to 7 percent. The agricultural target fell shy by 3 percent.

Last year at this time, six of the 15 Soviet republics failed to meet their plan for the quarter, but the latest figures show all of them surpassing it.

The most significant gains were recorded in the fisheries industry with a 21 percent gain, the instrument, automation and control system industry with a 20 percent rise, the building materials, chemical and oil refining and petrochemical industries with 13 percent rises, and the gas and medical industries with 12 percent increases.

Revenue rose to \$1.7 billion from \$1.6 billion.

The company report also said that Japan had exported \$3 billion tons of crude steel in 1969, an increase of 23 percent, or 14 percent of the world's total. Mitsui said it had handled 18 percent of Japan's steel exports and 13 percent of its domestic steel trade during 1969. Dollar volume: Mitsui steel sales rose to \$1.94 billion from \$1.56 billion.

U.S. Officials Aim to Upgrade Cross-Atlantic Monetary Ties

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PACIFIC, April 17 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's top economic officers, disenchanted with some of the ways in which Atlantic monetary cooperation now functions, are discreetly campaigning to upgrade the effectiveness of certain pivotal activities in Paris.

The monetary initiative has two aims: To establish an inner group of key decision makers in a select cluster of Atlantic nations and to get more give-and-take and less recital of rehearsed positions in the existing forums.

The elite inner council, which would meet secretly here, could assume great importance in working out such problems as financing of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit or in resolving any fresh monetary crises abroad.

Men With Power

It would be an assemblage of men with power to take decisions instead of lower echelon civil servants who take notes and report to their governments.

Because of the displeasure of nations excluded from this council, the meeting schedules would be known only to a few people and would be, in the hope of the Americans, completely free from the glare of publicity.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, gathered support for his idea in his current swing through key European capitals and has enlisted the aid of the adroit new secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation.

Less Stringent Fund Bill Chosen By House Unit

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—A House subcommittee, in a move that represented a tremendous victory for the anti-regulation forces in the mutual fund industry, decided yesterday to substitute legislation that the industry has little or no objection to for a stricter measure that had passed the Senate.

The substitute bill would provide no real means of inducing mutual fund managers to reduce their charges to investors.

Also it would permit stock exchanges to continue to fix sales commissions without challenge under the anti-trust laws. This provision is considered desirable not only by the exchanges but also by the fund industry, which likes to see brokers who sell fund shares earn good-sized commissions on fund transactions.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS S.A.

are pleased to announce the opening of a European office as from April 1st, 1970.

All clients will be notified personally in due course.

THE PRESIDENT

MISMANAGEMENT?

Expressed in money terms can mean disaster!!! We at L.T.S. are not stock market magicians, BUT in the past we have produced significant investment results for many clients.

Drop us a line today:

I T S
Portfolio Management Corp.
81 Route de l'Aire,
GENEVA,
022/43 08 00.

THE PRESIDENT

Stress Off Markets

Fed Reveals Strategy Shift; Monetary Growth Continues

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pushed its policy of "modest" monetary growth in the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The principal "monetary aggregates"—the broad measures of financial quantities that give the best clue to the impact of monetary policy on the economy—all showed a quickened rate of expansion compared with patterns typical only a few weeks ago.

In disclosure of fundamental importance to the money market, the money managers have revealed that on Jan. 15 at the last meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee prior to the retirement of William McChesney Martin as chairman of the reserve they had made a subtle but basic change in

Committee's Shift

According to the official summary of the deliberations that day, "the committee concluded that in the conduct of open-market operations, increased stress should be placed on the objective of achieving modest growth in the monetary aggregates, with about equal weight being given to bank credit and the money stock."

"It was agreed," the summary stated, "that operations should be directed at maintaining firm conditions in the money markets, but that they should be modified if it appeared that the objective with respect to the aggregates was not being achieved."

With this brief passage, the committee—the key Fed policy-making body—signaled a change in its operating strategy of the most far-reaching nature.

Historic Strategy

Since 1961, when the central bank was made independent, the money managers have pursued—with varying degrees of sophistication and effectiveness—a "money market strategy."

In recent years, this has meant in essence that the Fed has attempted to manage a variety of short-term interest rates, borrowings of banks from the Fed and, finally, net "free" or "borrowed" reserves of member banks.

The rationale has been that the Fed would create the financial conditions appropriate to the needs of the economy at a given moment.

The new Fed policy does not indicate a complete abandonment of the money market targets, but it does signify a marked shift in emphasis away from them in the direction of the monetary aggregates.

Friedman Wins

The policy change—representing a major intellectual victory for Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist school of economics—could have major implications in Wall Street.

Among other things, if the Fed no longer tries actively to stabilize interest rates in the money market in the short run, these rates will tend to be much more variable than in the past.

On the other hand, the monetary aggregate should grow more steadily, and, if Mr. Friedman's economic theories are correct, a major source of economic instability will be removed.

Monetary Base

In its weekly report, the Fed said that the monetary base—the "high powered" money that the Treasury and Fed supply to the economy—had jumped sharply to a new high of \$79.9 billion, up \$900 million from the previous week. In the last quarter, the monetary base has increased at a 5.1 percent annual rate, substantially faster

than the 3.3 percent.

As a result, the planned target of 7.3 percent had to be adjusted to 7 percent. The agricultural target fell shy by 3 percent.

Last year at this time, six of the 15 Soviet republics failed to meet their plan for the quarter, but the latest figures show all of them surpassing it.

The most significant gains were recorded in the fisheries industry with a 21 percent gain, the instrument, automation and control system industry with a 20 percent rise, the building materials, chemical and oil refining and petrochemical industries with 13 percent rises, and the gas and medical industries with 12 percent increases.

Revenue rose to \$1.7 billion from \$1.6 billion.

The company report also said that Japan had exported \$3 billion tons of crude steel in 1969, an increase of 23 percent, or 14 percent of the world's total. Mitsui said it had handled 18 percent of Japan's steel exports and 13 percent of its domestic steel trade during 1969. Dollar volume: Mitsui steel sales rose to \$1.94 billion from \$1.56 billion.

Wall Street Setback Is Tempered

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to decline today, although a mid afternoon recovery trimmed losses earlier in the day.

The safe return of the Apollo 13 astronauts gave a psychological lift to a market confronted by a variety of mixed readings in major economic indicators.

Price declines outnumbered advances by more than 2 to 1 in mid-session. The afternoon upturn trimmed that margin, but closing

Apollo Success Provides Boost

prices still showed 839 stocks in the loss column against 457 that finished with gains.

The early weakness pushed 265 stocks to new lows for the year, a new high for the 1970 figures, while only 11 issues managed to post new highs.

The Dow average was helped by a gain of 2 1/8 by Prudential

Globe, which closed at 107 1/4; and a 2-point advance in DuPont, which finished at 110 1/4.

Components that were down a point or more, on the other hand, were Jersey Standard, General Foods and International Nickel.

Twelve of the 15 most-active issues finished with declines and seven of them were down more than a point, including Jersey Standard, which dipped 1 1/8, to 54 1/8.

Transcontinental Investors knocked down 1 3/4 on Wednesday by pressure from a large block, again topped the most-active list with trades of 357,100 and dropped 2 1/8, to 7 3/4. A spokesman for the phonograph record and real estate concern said he knew of no reason for the weakness and activity except transfer of blocks between mutual funds.

Another large loser on the active list included Mesa Petroleum, which fell 2 1/8, to 43 3/8, on trades of 137,600 shares, including a block of 128,000 shares. The company has called off its plans to take over Southland Royalty.

Other active issues that declined a point or more were Boeing, down 1 1/4, to 20 7/8; Warner-Lambert, down 2 3/8, to 64; Ryder Systems, down 1 3/4, to 38 7/8; and Zayre, down 1 1/4, to 28 1/2.

N. American Rockwell To Buy Own Shares

EL SEGUNDO, Calif., April 17 (Reuters).—North American Rockwell Corp. said today it is making a cash tender offer to common stockholders, effective today, to purchase 500,000 shares of its common stock for \$10 each. The offer expires May 11.

The purchase is intended to provide treasury shares for possible use in future acquisitions and to reduce its long-term dividend requirements, the company said.

New Italian Port Set

New York Stock Exchange Trading

NORAM TRUST

A New Investment Service for the 70's

With NORAMTRUST
you pay a buying charge only once.

you can select with professional advice your own personal portfolio of U.S. mutual funds.

you receive quarterly a confidential list of U.S. mutual funds recommended for superior, short-term performance.

you can update your portfolio of funds as often as twice a year using these recommendations without ever paying a buying charge again.

NORAMTRUST®

Another pioneering investment service from North American.

■ **The need for NORAMTRUST.** There are now some 600 U.S. Mutual Funds—that's almost one for every two companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange. So choosing the right fund at the right time has become nearly as difficult as selecting individual stocks. More important still, the fact is that the top performers in one year are rarely able to repeat their success in the next. No wonder many investors are now stuck with mutual funds bought on the strength of superior past performance, but which have failed to stand the pace.

So why don't they exchange these funds to bring their portfolios up-to-date? The answer's simple. Each time they buy into a new fund they're forced to pay a buying charge of up to nearly 9%.

But now, at last, here's a way to invest in the top-rated

But now, at last, here's a way to invest in the top-rated funds, with the help of expert investment advisers. And without ever paying a buying charge after the initial investment.

This is NORAMTRUST. It is *not* a mutual fund. Instead, it's an entirely new kind of investment management service designed for the 1970's. It's a method through which each investor makes up his own *separate* portfolio of mutual funds.

It works like this:
Every three months investors receive a confidential list of those seven U.S. mutual funds that NORAMTRUST investment experts consider the likeliest prospects for maximum capital appreciation in the immediate future.

Then, twice each year, investors have the opportunity to drop any of the funds they currently own in favour of any of the seven funds on the latest confidential list. Or, if they prefer, they can leave the funds they own unchanged. Either way, there is no buying charge.

The Investment Managers of NORAMTRUST are qualified by experience. It is the same group which in 1962 founded North American Investment Fund, the first mutual fund to invest exclusively in U.S. funds. Today, it is the largest fund with this proven investment policy. The same Investment Managers also supervise North American Bank Stock Fund, which invests exclusively in the shares of leading U.S. banking institutions.

Special Exchange Facilities. Special facilities exist for you to transfer quickly your present U.S. or international mutual fund investments into a NORAMTRUST account. If you hold such shares, you can substitute them for an equal holding in the shares of the seven U.S. mutual funds recommended by NORAMTRUST. There is a one-time buying charge. But thereafter you will be able to change your portfolio of U.S. mutual funds *without ever incurring any future buying charges.*

So take a new look at your present mutual fund holdings. If you're among the many thousands of investors who own mutual funds which have failed to stand the pace, then NORAMTRUST is for you. Just fill in the coupon for further information.

To: Noram Distributors (Int'l), 3, rue du Marché, 1204 Geneva
Switzerland. Please send me full details on NORAMTRUST.

Name _____
Street Address _____
City _____ Country _____

If you are an investment adviser or mutual fund dealer, you are invited to write to John J. Collins, Vice President, c/o Noram Administrative Services Ltd., 22 John Street, London, W.C.1, England. IHT

10

American Stock Exchange Trading

Your Location: **Vienna**

We offer:

Beneficial credit facilities • Advice on plant locations and assistance in obtaining industrial building sites • A central location for the E. European market • Diversified skilled workers • Two international fairs per year • Many leisure activities • A cultural environment and a pleasant atmosphere.

We seek:

Firms of all branches of modern industry requiring a central European location.

Your partners in Vienna:

**Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Section 4, A-1082 Vienna, City Hall and
Wiener Betriebsansiedlungsgesellschaft,
A-1060 Vienna, Mariahilfer Straße 27, Austria.**

Your initiative

Your advantage

Art Buchwald

IRS vs. Edelweiss

WASHINGTON.—The dismissal of Roy Edelweiss from the Internal Revenue Service has been upheld by Bureau 1040 as well as 1040A of the IRS and has been confirmed by Clark Mollenhoff, the White House assistant in charge of income tax returns.

Edelweiss has become a cause célèbre in taxpayer circles because he tried to simplify the federal tax form, much to the horror of everyone in the Department of the Treasury.

His supervisor, Glenndight, said that the IRS was perfectly right to fire Edelweiss.

"He was a troublemaker," Glenndight said, "and could have destroyed the entire tax collection system in this country."

"What did Edelweiss try to do?"

"He tried to write a tax form that the average taxpayer could understand."

"What on earth?" I asked.

"Who knows what goes on in a mind like that? Some think he was working under too much pressure. Others say if he had been given a test when he was 6 years old we would never have hired him."

"In any case, Edelweiss comes to us eight months ago with a simple tax form which anyone could have filled out." He

had eliminated references to Forms 2440, 3903, 206 and 2950SE, and such phrases as "See Tax Rate Schedule III on T-1 and Tax Table S on T-2."

"What did you do?"

"We thought he was joking at first. But Edelweiss said he was dead serious. He had worked on the return for over a year and felt that the implementation of it could cut down the taxpayer's work to three hours."

"I hope you told Edelweiss where to get off," I said.

"As his immediate superior, I tried to talk sense into him. I told him that if we simplified the present federal tax form so people could understand it, they might decide not to pay their taxes. The real purpose of a complicated tax return form was to wear the taxpayer down, so by the time he finished making out the return, he was so exhausted he would be willing to pay whatever he had to just to get the return out of his house."

"He must have seen the logic in that," I said.

"Edelweiss was adamant. He said under his system the tax forms were so simple that he could save the country the 1,700,210,000 man hours of work which are now devoted to filling out the 1040 return."

"But I told Edelweiss that if God wanted the American people to have a simple tax return he would have created one for them. He wouldn't budge, so I had no choice but to turn him in to the authorities."

"They must have been upset when they heard Edelweiss was trying to make a tax return that anyone could understand."

"Absolutely furious. The IRS has staff of 1,450 people who do nothing but complicate the income tax forms. Whenever they discover that an item is comprehensible, they immediately take it out and replace it with something as vague and confusing that no one will get it. When they heard one of the men was trying to simplify the life of the taxpayer, they considered it treasonary of the first order."

"So he was fired?"

"We made an example of him. After what we did to Edelweiss, it's going to be a long time before anybody comes up with any bright ideas on how to save the taxpayer his sanity and time."

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Associated Press
GLIDING GHOST—West German navy training ship Gorch Fock looming out of a fog at the harbor in Kiel.

Give 'Em a Yard, They'll Take a Meter

By Andrew Torchia

LONDON, April 17 (AP)— Britain is learning to count by tens, a quiet revolution in numbering that could leave the United States as the world's last bastion of the foot and the pound.

Industrial and government planners are at midpoint of a ten-year changeover to metric measurements—meters, liters and grams—affecting the shape and weight of nearly everything manufactured or sold.

"They must have been upset when they heard Edelweiss was trying to make a tax return that anyone could understand."

"Absolutely furious. The IRS has staff of 1,450 people who do nothing but complicate the income tax forms. Whenever they discover that an item is comprehensible, they immediately take it out and replace it with something as vague and confusing that no one will get it. When they heard one of the men was trying to simplify the life of the taxpayer, they considered it treasonary of the first order."

"So he was fired?"

"We made an example of him. After what we did to Edelweiss, it's going to be a long time before anybody comes up with any bright ideas on how to save the taxpayer his sanity and time."

Industrial and government planners are at midpoint of a ten-year changeover to metric measurements—meters, liters and grams—affecting the shape and weight of nearly everything manufactured or sold.

"They must have been upset when they heard Edelweiss was trying to make a tax return that anyone could understand."

"Absolutely furious. The IRS has staff of 1,450 people who do nothing but complicate the income tax forms. Whenever they discover that an item is comprehensible, they immediately take it out and replace it with something as vague and confusing that no one will get it. When they heard one of the men was trying to simplify the life of the taxpayer, they considered it treasonary of the first order."

"So he was fired?"

"We made an example of him. After what we did to Edelweiss, it's going to be a long time before anybody comes up with any bright ideas on how to save the taxpayer his sanity and time."

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two-penny piece—as substitutes for the last remaining non-decimal coins—the present penny, three-penny piece and sixpence.

Metrication is the second part of a one-two combination that

will bring British commerce into line with the weights and measures used by 85 percent of the world's peoples. The first part is decimalization, the switch from coinage based on 12 pennies to a shilling to a system based on 100 pennies to a pound sterling.

The advantages of divisible-by-ten systems in increased efficiency and ease of counting are clear. Authorities expect the estimated £128 million (\$307.2 million) cost of minting decimal coins and converting business machines to handle them, as well as the undetermined millions involved in metricating British industry, to be regained many times over.

Three decimal coins are already in circulation—5 pence (1 shilling), 10 pence (2 shillings) and 50 pence (10 shillings). Three more will be introduced on decimal day—Feb. 15, 1971. They are the new ha'penny, new penny, and two